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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/580,770	05/24/2007	Gloria Astrid Limb	GJE.1057	7263
23557 7590 01/05/2011 SALIWANCHIK LLOYD & SALIWANCHIK A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION PO Par 142050			EXAMINER	
			CROUCH, DEBORAH	
PO Box 142950 GAINESVILLE, FL 32614			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1632	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/05/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary The MAILING DATE of this communication a	Application No. 10/580,770 Examiner	Applicant(s) LIMB ET AL.	
-		LIMB ET AL.	
-	Examiner		
The MAILING DATE of this communication a		Art Unit	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a	Deborah Crouch	1632	
Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with	n the correspondence addre	!ss
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions after six or extended period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state that the maximum statutory perions after the maximum statutory perions or reply will, by state that the maximum statutory perions or reply will, by state that the maximum state of the maximum	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION OF THIS COMMUNICA	ATION. Ally be timely filed S from the mailing date of this comm NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ The substitution of t	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matter	•	erits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☑ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5-6, 8, 11-13 and 16 is/are per 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8 and 11 -13 is/are 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☑ Claim(s) 1,2,5,6 and 16 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	e withdrawn from consideratio	n.	
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on 26 May 2006 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction. The oath or declaration is objected to by the	a) accepted or b) objected or b) objected or b) objected or a section is required if the drawing (s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).) is objected to. See 37 CFR	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a lie	nts have been received. nts have been received in Ap iority documents have been re eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Sta	age
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/3/10.	Paper No(s)/	mmary (PTO-413) Mail Date ormal Patent Application	

Art Unit: 1632

Applicant's arguments filed August 31, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The amendment has been entered. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 11-13 and 16 are pending. Claims 8 and 11 -13 are withdrawn from consideration as to a non-elected invention. Claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 16 are examined herein.

Prosecution of this applicant is now assigned to Deborah Crouch, Ph.D., AU 1632.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kelley et al. Invest. Ophthal. Vision Sci., 1995, Vol. 36, pp. 1280-1289.

Kelley teaches a composition of human fetal retinal progenitor cells cultured on Matrigel™ (page 1281, col. 1, parag, 1, lines 23-30). Whereas the human retinal progenitor cell composition taught by Kelley was produced by a materially different and

separate method, there is no discernable structure that would permit distinction between the composition of Kelley and that claimed. Alternatively, any differences do not affect the structure or function of the present composition in view of the composition taught by Kelley. Therefore, Kelly anticipates the composition claimed.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Walcott et al. Clinical Expert. Ophthal., 2003, Vol. 31, pp. 246-249.

Walcott teaches a composition, the fetal eye, comprising human fetal retinal progenitor cells (page 246, col. 2, parag. 2). Whereas the human retinal progenitor cell composition taught by Walcott was produced by a materially different and separate method, there is no discernable structure that would permit distinction between the composition of Walcott and that claimed. Alternatively, any differences do not affect the structure or function of the present composition in view of the composition taught by Walcott. Therefore, Walcott anticipates the composition claimed.

Claims 1, 4 and 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Kelley et al. Invest. Ophthal. Vision Sci., 1995, Vol. 36, pp. 1280-1289.

Kelly teaches the culture of human fetal retinal cells on Matrigel™ coated tissue culture plates in media containing EGF (page 1282, col. 2, parag. 3, lines 1-6). The retinal cells are described as comprising Muller cells, which would inherently be dedifferentiated to a progenitor phenotype. Further, Kelley cultures the retinal cells comprising Muller cells in media comprising retinoic acid where the exhibit the expression of recoverin, a protein associated with photoreceptor cells (page 1284, col.

Art Unit: 1632

1, parag. 3, lines 1-8 and col. 2, parag. 1, lines 1-5). A comparison of the claimed methods and those of Kelley indicate they are identical. Thus, Kelley clearly anticipates the claimed invention.

Page 4

Products, known in the art at the time of filing, claimed to be produced by a new method, are not patentable unless a novel, nonobvious trait or characteristic is given the product by the new method. Such is the present situation. The claims are directed to differentiated cells and animals produced by the claimed method. However, neither the claims nor the specification indicate any novel or nonobvious feature given the cells or the animals not present in the cells and animals known in the art at the time of filing.

Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). "When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not." *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 709, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the *prima facie* case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d at 1255, 195 USPQ at 433. See also *Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985), *In re Ludtke*, 441 F.2d 660, 169 USPQ 563 (CCPA 1971), *Northam Warren Corp. v. D. F. Newfield Co.*, 7 F. Supp. 773, 22 USPQ 313 (E.D.N.Y. 1934) and MPEP 2112.01.

Claims 1, 2 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Limb et al, Investig. Ophthal. & Visual Sci., 2002, Vol. 43, pp. 864-869 (IDS, filed 11/3/10, Ref. R1) in view of Kelley et al. Invest. Ophthal. Vision Sci., 1995, Vol. 36, pp. 1280-1289.

Limb teaches a culture of adult human Muller cells expressing markers EGF-R, glutamine synthetase, CRALBP and α -SMA (page 866, col. 1, parag. 1, lines 2-8). Limb also teaches the culture of adult Muller cells on fibronectin (page 865, col. 1, parag. 3, lines 1-6).

Kelly teaches the culture of human fetal retinal cells on Matrigel™ coated tissue culture plates in media containing EGF (page 1282, col. 2, parag. 3, lines 1-6). The retinal cells are described as comprising Muller cells, which would be de-differentiated to a progenitor phenotype. Kelley offers motivation in stating human fetal retinal progenitor cells can be used to identify molecules involved in factors that control retinal neurogenesis.

Thus at the time of the instant invention, the ordinary artisan would have found it obvious to culture fetal or adult Muller cells, as taught by Limb et al and Kelley et al on matrigel or fibronectin matrix in the presence of EGF to determine the effect of such culture on cell morphology. Applicant is advised that amendment of the claims to include specific mythology would aid the withdrawal of this rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Deborah Crouch, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0727. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fri, 6:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Paras can be reached on 571-272-4517. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

Application/Control Number: 10/580,770 Page 6

Art Unit: 1632

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/Deborah Crouch/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1632

November 22January 3, 2011